benign vs. early myeloma are discussed. The author leans heavily on maintenance of a stable level of gammaglobulin for diagnosis of benign disease. The book includes discussions on the concept of autoimmune diseases, the entity of purpurahypergammaglobulinemia and malignant disease in general. The latter subject is again treated anecdotically and as such is more interesting for its speculations than for its hard data.

The book is of interest primarily to internists and those physicians who see numbers of patients with malignant disorders. It is worth reading particularly for the enjoyment of traveling through the years of observation and thinking of this monumental physician.

MALCOLM R. MACKENZIE, M.D.

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PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF GASTRIC SURGERY—Harry A. Oberhelman, Jr., M.D., Professor of Surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. (62703), 1968. 95 pages, $7.50.

The author has presented a timely and up-to-date monograph, setting forth the physiological principles upon which gastric surgery is based. He has brought together the important contributions in gastric physiology and presented them to the reader in a clear and concise way. Dr. Oberhelman is uniquely qualified to this because of his long interest and personal contributions, clinically and in the laboratory, to this field. This book begins with an excellent anatomical description of the stomach depicting its innervation, histological characteristics, and circulation. The second chapter succinctly covers the basic physiology of gastric secretion, digestion, and motility. The material presented in the first two chapters provides the foundation and the physiological basis for the ensuing chapters which discuss the surgical management of the duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, stomal ulcer, and peptic ulceration associated with extra-gastric factors. The chapter entitled "Physiological Principles of Complications of Gastric Surgery" is exceedingly well done and presents to the student and physician an excellent discussion of the pathogenesis of the complications of gastric operations, and details as to how they may be prevented or treated. The final chapter discusses the pathophysiology and therapy of peptic esophagitis.

The author is to be complimented for condensing a vast amount of information and presenting it in a lucid, easy-to-read manner. This text is comprehensive, very well organized, and serves to relate clinical practice to its basic science origins. In dealing with peptic ulceration the author continually emphasizes the underlying pathophysiology and associates this with diagnostic and therapeutic regimens. This book should appropriately find its place in every medical school library and is particularly recommended for every medical student, resident, surgeon or physician interested in medical or surgical gastroenterology.

EARL F. WOLFMAN JR., M.D.

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THE RADIOBIOLOGY OF HUMAN CANCER RADIOTHERAPY—J. Robert Andrews, M.D., D.Sc. (Med.), Professor of Radiology and Director of Radiotherapy, Georgetown University Medical Center; Chief, Radiotherapy Section, Radiology Service, Washington Veterans Administration Hospital; Consultant: Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health; District of Columbia General Hospital; Providence Hospital; Sibley Memorial Hospital; formerly: Chief, Radiation Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health; Professor and Director of Radiology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine and North Carolina Baptist Hospitals. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 271 pages, $19.00.

The major effort of this book on radiobiology is to present the author's own experience or his investigations or from his evaluation of the experiences and the results of others in this field.

Often books are written largely by a number of contributors responsible for specific areas. This book was largely the author's effort and he had the benefit of collaboration with those who have assisted in his investigations or who were afforded an opportunity to analyze his results.

On page 4 in the discussion of electronic equilibrium the context of the quote from Williams, 1966, is inadequate. On page 7 the statement is made that "Mammalian cells are killed by ionizing radiations with a probability which is the reciprocal of the probability of their survival; that is, if the probability of killing is, say, 80 percent then the probability of survival is 20 percent." The reciprocal of 80 percent is 125 percent rather than 20 percent.

The author has had considerable experience in the field of radiobiology and radiation therapy and he has given a great deal of thought to the presentation of this material which is well organized.

The book is recommended for reference for radiobiologists and for practicing radiation therapists. An excellent bibliography is included.

JUSTIN J. STEIN, M.D.

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PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE—Tinsley Randolph Harrison, M.D., Professor of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Alabama; Distinguished Professor, University of Alabama; Attending Physician, University Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama; and T. Joseph Reeves, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Alabama Heart Research Professor, Associate Professor of Physiology, Director, Cardiovascular Research and Training Program, College of Medicine, University of Alabama. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. (60601), 1968. 474 pages, $20.00.

This book is a valuable asset to the working library of the internist. There is no padding, no trivia; the bibliographies for each chapter are as they should be—selective. The literary style is elegant, with tasteful allusions to the classics of medicine and mythology. This book is novel in that it is not solely disease-oriented, but from its first page assigns more importance to the patient than to the heart. A number of conversations between hypothetical physicians and imaginary patients gives to the reader a sense of taking a residency in ischemic heart disease (IHD) from the the authors. In the appendix are copies of actual instructions given to 20 different patients, from "a healthy man considered a likely candidate for coronary disease," a woman plagued with hyperventilation, sufferers from various degrees of angina pectoris, and the victim of acute myocardial infarction.

Case 21, Subjective Aspects of an Acute Myocardial Infarction (as related by the patient), describes the heart attack that struck Dr. Harrison as this book was nearing completion after three years of work. Said this patient, "During the uneventful illness, and after recovery from it, the book was almost completely re-written. There are many small details that are important to patients, but are often overlooked by physicians and that had been largely neglected in our initial draft. These have now been inserted."

Hence, the reader is not astonished to find that the opening chapter deals with The Problem of Fear. Following Some Definitions and Explanations is Highlights in